Pann-Elesque No. 12, near Grand Hotal, and

sque No. 10, Boulevard des Capusines

The American farmers who have just begged the American Commissioners in Quebec not to agree to any arrangement with Canada providing for commercial reciprocity, and not to disturb our present tariff laws, speak for the popular sentiment and the political wisdom of the whole United States.

The Anglo-American relations are now unprecedentedly smooth; but to build up the Dominion, a colony of a transatlantic power, which Canadian reciprocity would do beyond the power of any other system, would equal in the essential nature of the policy the dismantling of our fortifications along the coast.

All privileges and advantages of our citimenship and absolute and permanent free trade with all portions of this country are open to Canada whenever she destres to become a member of the great free trade union of the United States; but on no other

Our Proposed Station at Culebra.

It is noticeable that of the islands acquired by us from Spain in the Gulf of Mexico one of the first to be utilized is a small one hitherto not widely known. The peace protocol, after dealing with Porto Rico, expressly transfers to us all the other Spanish islands in the West Indies. Probably little attention has been directed thus far to these "unconsidered trifles," as they may relatively be called, but independently of the large and beautiful Tale of Pines, which can be regarded as a dependency of Cubs, and the Cayo Romano, Cayo Coco, Cayo Largo, Cayos de las Doce Leguas and other islets which may also be so regarded, there are valuable groups around Porto Rico. Notable among these are the Passage Islands, between Porto Bico and the Virgin Islands on the east, and Mona and Monita, between Porto Rico and San Domingo on the west.

It is the Passage Islands that Capt. CHES-TEB has recommended, after examination, as a site for a coaling station. The largest of them is Vieques, about eighteen miles long by four broad. Although it is not fertile, and fishermen are the chief dwellers in its village of Isabel Segunda, yet the despatches say that a company of troops has already been landed there, taking the piace of the Spanish garrison, which was to embark last Wednesday for Porto Rico. The second largest island in the group is Culebra, about seven miles long, and this is selected as our coaling station. Close by is Culebrita, or Little Culebra. The islands have a lighthouse on a lofty point that can be seen many miles. Between Culebra and Cape San Juan, at the northeastern corner of Porto Rico, where also there is a lighthouse, is a line of reefs, Barriles, Cordillers and Icacos.

It may seem strange, with all Porto Rico ours, to select this little Passage group for the site of a new coaling station. But it is said to be superior to Porto Rico for that purpose, and Culebra, too, is only a few miles distant from St. Thomas, which has long been coveted by the navy. Hence whatever has been said about the convenience of the Danish island for our war vessels that often enter Gulf waters at that point applies to Culebra. Besides, this is probably only the first of a number of Ameriever the American Mediterranean.

Peculiarities of Territorial Politics.

There are but three "organized Territories" in the United States having the peculiar form of representation in Congress which allows the Territorial Delegate voice in debate in matters relating to his Territory, but no vote either on such matters or any other. During the past ten years seven States have been admitted into the Union and six Territorial Governments (North and South Dakota having been one Territory) have been superseded accordingly. Since 1890 only one Territory has been organized, Oklahoma, in May of that year; and Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona now constitute the three organized Territories of the country, Alaska, the Indian Territory and the District of Columbia having no Congressional representation, though from 1871 to 1874 the District of Columbia had Territorial representation in Congress, but in that brief period only.

This year Territorial Delegates are to be elected in New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma, in November. In the last Congress all three of these Representatives were Democrats, owing their election to the silverite craze of two years ago, the silvermining interests of the three Territories third among the copper-producing States Territorial elections for Delegates are usually animated, generally uncertain, and always free from outside interference or political pressure of any sort, since Terriinfluence, and the election of each accordingly is left to proceed on the "go-as-youplease" plan.

The area of Oklahoma is 40,000 square sona, 112,000 square miles, or more than New Mexico is 123,000 square miles. Ob- seize a coast city like Smyrna, the affair viously a thorough canvass of such Terri- | would be managed by the navy, and the is called here, would take longer than the term of a Delegate, or two years, and one of the elements of vivacity and uncertainty which arises in such contests comes from the circumstance that a candidate running at one end of the Territory may be carrying all before him, like a prairie fire, while the end of the Territory.

The Republicans of Arizona have nomicandidate, for in New Mexico Spanish is army crossing our borders; and certainly both in 1896 and in 1898, had 55,000 plu-

largely spoken and the "Greaser" population are rather uncertain in their political preferences. By the last census it was shown that nearly one-half of the foreign population of New Mexico is of Mexican nativity; hence the descendants of Spanish or Mexican settlers have frequently been favored for the few political honors which come to people in the Territory. It is in Oklahoma, however, that the liveliest contest is likely to take place. The Republicans, for the fourth time consecutively, have nominated DENNIS FLYNN of Guthrie. He was appointed Postmaster at that town by President Harmson, and at the second Territorial election entered the race

as Republican candidate and stirred up the political prairie grass in lively fashion. FLYNN is a native of Pennsylvania, was reared in Buffalo, in New York, and admitted to the bar in Iowa, became an editor in Kansas, then City Attorney of Klowa, and was afterward appointed its Postmaster. Having become one of the Oklahoms boomers, arriving at Guthrie in 1889, be was made its Postmaster, a post with delicate duties in a community where many of the inhabitants then resided in tents, or were living in wagons, or had got so far as to occupy portable wooden houses. FLYNN was elected Territorial Delegate in 1892, and when he ran for reflection in 1894 was again successful. In 1896, however, he was stranded by the silver wave, the Democrats and Silver Republicans having put up the Rev. JAMES CALLARAN (or JAMES YANCY CALLAHAN, as he is known in Oklahoma), a Missourian by birth, a minister by profession, and an enterprising character who filled up his spare time with the secular occupations of mining, sawmilling, farming, conveyancing, and politics. The fight between Flynn and Callahan was warm, but

CALLAHAN WOL. This year the partisans of FLYNN are sanguine; and it would be no surprise if the Delegates from all three Territories were Republicans, for the Democratic margin in New Mexico and Oklahoma was small two years ago, and the Republicans elected their candidate in Arizona in 1894, NATHAN MURPHY by name. He, too, is a rolling stone, but one which gathers moss, in spite of the proverb. He was born in Maine, became a schoolteacher in Wisconsin, thence went to Arizona, and there embarked in the real estate business. FLYNN and MURPHY were colleagues in the Fifty-fourth Congress, and it seems probable that FLYNN will have two Republican colleagues among the Territorial delegates in the Fifty-sixth Congress.

Legislation by Officials.

Since the War Revenue act went into effect many controversies have arisen over the meaning and construction of its provisions and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has been asked to decide them. With his decisions on doubtful points there is no fault to be found, since, even if they are wrong, they are only provisional, and subject to review by the courts, and, at all events, they temporarily prevent disputes: but in some instances the Commissioner has taken upon himself not merely to construe but to amend the act, and thus to usurp the function of Congress.

For example, the act requires every car rier and express company, without distinction, to issue to the shipper or consignor from whom any goods are accepted for transportation "a bill of lading, manifest or other receipt," and to stamp it with a one-cent revenue stamp. The language used is perfectly plain, and as plainly in cludes "every" common carrier. Yet, according to a report in the Evening Post, the Commissioner holds that "every" does not here mean "every," but only "some."

"The express companies escaped much condemna gard to 'local' business. This ruling was to the effect that express companies in operating between two points within the corporate limits of the same town were not subject to that clause of the law which com pels the carrier to give a stamped receipt or bill of lading. The ruling was made with the expressed inter-

tion of relieving the pressure on the small carriers." That is, the Commissioner decides that can coaling stations to be established in that | the act as it stands bears too hardly ipon small carriers and therefore takes the liberty of nullifying it. How mischievous, as well as illegal, his action is, one of his subordinates, Collector TREAT, of

the Second district, thus points out: "There is undoubtedly much justice in the ruling Without it we might enforce the tax upon the push cart man or even the boy with the goatcart, and it would be excessively oppressive on the small trucknen. Nevertheless, the ruling is made a cloak for nuch irregularity. Several of the large express com panies have escaped heavy taxation by delivering oods just inside instead of just outside the city limits. Then, too, they may deliver goods on board steamer, and the tax cannot be enforced because he steamer lies at her dock."

The Commissioner will do well to reverse his ruling as soon ep possible, and leave it to Congress to make the undoubtedly just and necessary alteration of the act.

The Sultan and Our Ships.

According to Dr. ANGELL, who was re cently our Minister at Constantinople, the Sultan of Turkey was very much interested in our war with Spain, and greatly admires American guns. He says he wants some American cannon, and that he would also like to buy some American ships.

We have no doubt that the Sultan can buy guns and ships from this country if he is willing to pay for them. But what concerns us most just now is not any purchases he may have in mind, but the settlement of being of importance, and Arizona being a bill of about \$100,000 which he owes us. Dr. ANGELL says he tried to collect this and New Mexico a large producer of lead. | bill, which is one of indemnity for American mission property destroyed in Armenia, but the Sultan denied all responsibility for

the damage done. It strikes us that the Sultan's admiration torial Delegates are without any political for American guns and American ships would take a more practical shape if it should lead him to reflect that these guns and ships may yet be employed in enforcing the American claims. The Porte has a miles, or nearly that of New York; of Ari- big and efficient army, but practically no navy, and certainly none worth considera-New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and | tion by us. If we should be forced to col-Connecticut rolled into one. The area of | lect our bill by threatening to bombard or

tories by a "house-to-house canvass," as it | Turkish soldiers would be of very little use. When Austria, not long ago, had a claim against the Porte for the ill treatment of one of her subjects and also for certain railroad services, and when she found that the Sultan was not inclined to pay, she sent a small naval force to Mersina, and fixed a time when the money must be ready. This candidate who is running against him may vigorous measure accomplished more than be doing just the same thing at the other all the negotiations. The business was settled at the time fixed, and there was no bombardment. It is a coincidence worth nated by acclamation for Territorial Dele- noting that the Austrian claim was, we gate Col. Broder, one of Col. Roosevell's think, only about \$90,000, or still less than rough riders, and on the very day of the ours, which is a point bearing on our use of nomination they started in to elect him force to collect a claim of no great pecuwith a whoop. The Democrats of New niary importance. We have a far stronger Mexico have been considering the propriety navy than Austria's, and are in no such of the nomination of a Spanish-speaking danger as she was of having a Turkish

we ought to protect American eitisens as

Austria does her subjects, When our affairs with Spain are fully settled the Sultan may be treated to the surprise of an ultimatum and see the admired American ships and guns with his

Bob Wilcox and the Flag in Hawaii.

At a recent meeting of the Hawaiians who are still kicking against the accomplished fact of annexation, one of the speakers was the notorious Robert W. WILCOX. He made a sensational address, winding up with the prediction that Hawaii would yet be independent of the United States. Pointing at the Stars and Stripes waving over the Government building in Monolulu,

"It is useless to say that the dag over there will not

People in this country who know the facts about Wilcox's variegated career will not attach much importance to his bombastle prophecy, or threat. It is true that he has been engaged in at least two attempted revolutions, but both were unsuccessful. Bon Wilcox is a half-breed Portuguese and Kanaka. At one time he enjoyed the protection of LILIUOKALANI, who has since pronounced him an ingrate. He is naturally a plotter, an adventurer, a conspirator, but his schemes and his words are sometimes bolder than his deeds. His first attempt at revolution was in 1889, in the time of KALAKAUA. WILCON was at the head of a conspiracy to overthrow the reform Constitution, which had been forced upon the King two years earlier. With a company of armed followers he took possession of the palace. There was a little fighting, the damage being chiefly to the furniture of the palace, and LILIUORALANI, his patroness and friend, has herself testifled that WILCOX kept out of harm's way, issuing his orders to the revolutionists from the safe seclusion of the Hawaiian Hotel. WILCOX was arrested and imprisoned

for this fruitless riot. His second revolutionary enterprise was n January, 1895, after Paramount BLOUNT had hauled down the American fing. This was a more serious affair, insamuch as it resulted in the death of nearly twenty of the insurgents, and, on the side of the Government, in the death of a very noble fellow, CHARLES L. CARTER, who had been one of the Hawaiian Commissioners to the United States. The hardest fighting was at Diamond Head, in an extinct crater where WILCOX and his poor dupes had intrenched themselves. LILIUOKALANI was arrested for complicity in this uprising. When the leaders were brought to trial for treason, Wilcox and his principal associate, NowLEIN, pleaded guilty and gave evidence against others concerned in the conspiracy. Willcox was sentenced to thirty-five years' imprisonment, but the sentence was afterward commuted to twenty years. If the conspiracy had succeeded, this same ROBERT W. WILCOX was to have been at the head of the new royalist Cabinet.

It has been reported that only a few weeks ago WILCOX took the oath of alegiance to the Hawaiian Government in order to qualify himself for a pardon for his

past crimes. This is the man who shakes his fist at the American flag and declares that it has come down once before and will come down again. It is true that the flag came down once, but that was not due to the opera bouffe plots of the half-breed conspirator, but solely and simply to the fact that GROVER CLEVELAND was President of the United States; and the conditions will never recur.

The Fastest Boat in the World.

Yesterday's Sun, which told of China being checked on its way to modernization by the Empress Dowager, also told how in one respect that benighted land leads civilization. China, according to the Cologne

ginning with the British Havoc, of 27 knots. The French and Germans have competed with the British in the race, now NORMAND gaining the lead, and now SCHICHAU, over THORNYCROFT and YARROW. A year ago there was a sensational spurt by Parsons's Turbinia, she reaching a rate a little better than 34 knots an hour. But to-day the queen of the waves is Hai Lung, a torpedo boat built by Schichau for the Chinese Government, which in open sea with fresh wind ran over a course of nineteen knots several times at the rate of 35.2 knots. Probably Hai Lung is not driven by a turbine, but by an engine of the common sort, manded quickly from Mr. Parsons, or he will be forgotten.

Reduced Pluralities in Certain States.

The official returns just at hand from the recent September State election in Arkansas confirm the view heretofore advanced in THE SUN, namely, that in all the earlier elections this year the falling off in the plurality of the successful party may be ascribed to the failure of many voters to take part in a contest practically predetermined.

In Arkansas the relation of the three political parties to each other is very clearly defined. The Democratic party has long been dominant there, controlling practically all the offices, State and local, and having had a solid Democratic delegation in both branches of Congress for many years. The Populist party in Arkansas is an organization maintained by the fervor and sincerity of its opposition to the Demo cratic administration, but separated from the Republicans by the repugnance of the Populists to cooperate with a party which draws much of its support in the Bear State from the ranks of colored voters. Unlike neighboring States, Arkansas is without cities. The capital city, which is also the largest town, had by the last census a population of only 25,000.

The conditions which obtain in Arkansas made possible a fusion between the Democrats and the Populists on the electora ticket two years ago without sacrifice of the Populist organization. State elections are held in Arkansas in September, the term of the Governor and all State officers being two years. Presidential and Congress elections are held in November. In the contest of two years ago in September the Demo crats, the Republicans, the Populists and the Prohibitionists each had a full ticket in the field. This year the same parties made similar nominations, and this is how the vote for Governor in September, 1896, comnares with the vote for Governor in Septem-

101, 1000;		
	1896.	189#
Democratic	91,114	75,36
Republican	35,888	27,52
Populist		8,33
Prohibitionist	651	67
Governor Loren the De	mooratio	mandae

rality in the election of two weeks ago, but the relations of the parties to each other remain substantially the same as before. There is a reduced Democratic plurality on

a diminished popular vote. In the November contests of this year in such of the States as are uncertain there may be reduced pluralities, but there is not likely to be a diminished vote.

Three Ways Out for the Colonel.

The Colonel of the Third Nebraska has been in Washington, interviewing both the War Department and the President. His object is well understood by everybody. He wants to be relieved from the military obligation of silence, which weighs so beavily upon his lower jaw.

From the unpleasant and uncongenial restrictions of a martial career back to perfect freedom of vociferation, there are three courses open to Col. BRYAN:

1. The disbandment of his regiment. 2. Resignation of his command. 3. Desertion. The first method is that which Col. BRYAN prefers. He thinks that he would go out less ingloriously at the head of his troops: and accordingly he would deprive the Government of their further services, if he could, in order to set his own tongue free from restraints which were not thrust upon him, but which he eagerly invited. Why should he not frankly resign, admitting thus that he is not cut out for a

soldier, and that his original purpose in entering upon a military career was political The third method of escape, of course, will not be contemplated by Col. BRYAN

under any circumstances, unless he becomes so desperate as to be morally irre

State Troops and the War. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What dvantageth it to read in your usually consistent newspaper such matter as is contained in the interview with Gen. G. W. Wingate in the number of the 15th inst.? Whoever has acused volunteers of being responsible for whatever shortcomings the staff departments of the

regular establishment may be responsible for? Doubtless reform is necessary in the Department of War, and it is no less certain that in time it will be effected; but why should not Gen. Wingate in the meantime, in his semiofficial capacity as representative of the National Guard of the country, of past and National Guard of the country, of past and very possibly future volunteers, take in good part a kindly meant suggestion, and begin on his own account a few advances and adjustments to modernity in his admirable though somewhat out-of-date forces? His published interview seems to savor a bit of "qui s'excuse." Truly he says that "the National Guard was handleapped at the start," all the way-through, if the General likes. And why? His whole text is to blame the military department.

why? His whole text is to blame the military department.

Was it the Government's fault that no State had equipped its National Guard with modern, arms and modern ammunition? What is the "National Guard Association of the United States" meant for if not to further the purposes of that disintegrated body which it represents, to advise it and work for its welfare? If the respective States have been too mean, or too neglectful, to urge the Government to supply the necessity, why did not the N. G. A. see that it was done any time those twenty years? Perhaps it has been too confident in trusting in posse volunteers as well as those de facto.

de facto.

If the National Guardemen of America pride If the National Guardsmen of America pride themselves on being "the finest shots in the world," it is with a weapon to which they alone are used. Gen. Wingate has forgotten in his reminiscent talk to mention that such a team as his in 1874 could be reproduced anywhere in America, but nowhere in the civilized world outside. Their 45 Springfields are approaching in interest the ancient disci among antiquaries, who exclaim," What funny things to play with!"

play with!"
Therein lies the whole root of the matter.
Every one who has seen the campaign in Cuba
knows exactly what the volunteers did, and
how, and that the men might have fought well,
probably would have done so, but for three
reasons:

probably would have done so, but for three reasons:

First—The ancient .45 Springfield, with comparatively no range, and black powder charges, incapable of offence and destroying defence, condemning our soldiers by the ceaseless smoke to direct nerviless destruction.

Second—Officers not trained to realize the meaning and value of esprit de corps and even common militarism; some were braver, some more were bravely incompetent; alas! most were "diffident" to their responsibilities and duties.

were "diffident" to their responsionates and duties.

Third—Our volunteers were entirely misled. ilization. China, according to the Cologne
Zeitung, owns the Hai Lung, the fastest
boat in the world.

It is about ten years, we believe, since
THE SUN began reporting the marvellous in
crease of speed in the torpedo boat class, beginning with the British Havoc, of 27 knots. gate's kind of volunteers.

"Before we can gain the confidence of the people who make up the volunteers we must make a complete reorganization of the army," is his peroration. Might I humbly suggest that the worthful General could profitably set himself toward making a complete reorganization of his militia, and, in the meanwhile, let the army, which has done all the work and looked for none of the rewards, recuperate from its hurts and rest in peaceful ignorance of untoward acts against its integrity. We have all suffered enough!

ISLIP, Sept. 18.

CRESCENDO.

An Epitaph, Prediction and Suggestion, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Col. Roose velt in his speech at Oyster Bay, referring to Capt, O'Neill of Arizona, said: " He was a man of absolute courage, and one of the finest soldiers and men I have ever known." If that is so a boat of 40 knots is de- highly bonored and commemorated, the remains of that favorite son of Arizona may rest in peace. When they shall be returned to Pres cott and a suitable memorial be there erected to mark their final disposition, the words of Boosevelt at Oyster Bay should be cut upon the monument.

Ordinary men in an entire lifetime do not go through such experiences as Roosevelt his through such experiences as Roosevelt has known throughout the last few months. What tremendous crises he has gone through, now to face the dignity and excitement of a nomination and election to the Governorship of the Empire State of the Union. It is enough to stir one's blood to think of it merely. What must it be to live through such a series of climaxes, all in one brief year. "I would not give that foray for the crushings of all the Rand."

Through friendship for "Bucky" O'Naill

Rand."

Through friendship for "Bucky" O'Neill accident made me, in June last, a prophet of Roosevelt's nomination for Governor. It is tempting to add now the further prediction that there will not be 160 votes against him at Saratoga next week, and that he will have at least 75,000 majority in November. Much will depend on how his canvass is managed. What can be gained by his making one single political speech? No matter what is said nor how well it be said, words from him could add nothing to Roosevelt's record or his popularity.

New York, Sept. 23.

T. W. B.

What in Pension Time?

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: All this wild rellow attack on the Administration's managemen of the army is for political capital, and the "des soldier" for which they are shedding such bitter tears will, when he applies for a pension, hear a wild shrick go through those same journals regarding the frightful pension rate to "two months" men and to those "that were not to the front at all, only folled A CONSTANT READER. BUFFALO, Sept. 20.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: As export com mission merchants, dealing with Porto Rico, as sev eral other firms of this city, we hereby crave your at-tention to the important matter of the currency of that island. The New York merchants may suffer should their clients there be hurt or ruined by rate of exchange reported to be recommended to this Government by Gen. Brooks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28. PORTO RICO MERCHANT.

A Kentucky Title Only. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Str: I notice that you refer frequently in your paper to Col. Dady. Will you kindly inform the readers of THE SUN how, whom and where Mike Dady became a Colonel? BEOORLYS, Sept. 28.

OLD VETERAN.

Good-By to the Rough Riders Here's to the health of Toddy's men, For soon they'll be beyond our ken. For they're going East, they're going West going to the ones that they love best, Here's luck, rough riders! J. AMGUS MACDONALD.

A Card from the Hon, Michael Davitt. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET: A despatch to a London daily paper credits THE SUR with giving renewed circulation to the story about a concert of European powers having been thwarted in its pro-Spanish purposes by the efforts of Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and the British Ambassador at Washington. So strong, it appears, is your faith in this allegation that you are reported as declaring that Cuba would have been a Crete, by this time, if these three representatives of England's guardianship of the United States had not confronted a hostile Europe in their behalf. Will you, in the interests of truth, kindly condescend

to some particulars? Either this story is founded upon fact or or setion. If true, it will show a most friendly and praiseworthy intervention, at a critical moment, on the part of British statesmen on the American side. A publication of corrob rating evidence, or of testimony of some kind. can only establish an English claim to American gratitude. Why, then, are the facts with-held?

Who were the hostile powers? Count Cassini has declared, officially, in Washington that Russia never changed in her traditional friendship toward the United States. The tone of the Russian press has borne out this declars tion from the commencement of the late war. For one Russian paper that has shown any sympathy for Spain a dozen British journals with more or less pro-Spanish leanings could be quoted. Clearly, then, if the Bussian Am-bassador at Washington is to be credited, Bussia was no party to the alleged hostile

What about Germany? Your Minister at Berlin has settled that point. We have his emphatic assurance that the German Empire has never been unfriendly to the American side since the trouble with Spain over Cuba began. If, therefore, your own accredited representative to Germany is to be relied upon, Germany was no party to the proposed coercion of

France remains to be considered. But, clearly, France is not Europe. It is ridiculous ciently, France is not Europe. It is ridiculous to imagine the republic of France, with its own internal troubles and the comparative smallness of its transatiantic possessions, eager to organize a European concert of monarchies—which would include Germany—against the republic of the United States! Why should it? What could be gained by France in any such undertaking? But, apart from these considerations, we have had the assurances of President Faure of the unaltered friendship of his country toward yours, backed up by the services of the French Minister at Washington, which were so warmly recognized by President McKinley—services which have tended to bring hostilities to a close, and have thereby piaced America, as well as Epain, under a great obligation to France. These services are published and acknowledged. There is no doubt or fiction about them. Why, then, not publish the facts shout the alleged achievement of Messrs, Balfour, Chamberlain and Pauncefote? Burely a grateful America will not hesitate to acknowledge her obligations to these able men if the claim can be made good in the production of a single scrap of evidence to show that such a hostile concert ever existed except in the fertile and interested inventiveness of a section of the London press.

Similar fictions were cabled across, and guilito imagine the republic of France, with its own

single scrap of evidence to show that such a hostile concert ever existed except in the fertile and interested inventiveness of a section of the London press.

Similar fictions were cabled across, and gullibly accepted on your side, about the unitiendly designs" of Germany upon the Philippines. They are all traced to the same source; and now, when it suits England's purpose to come to a friendly understanding on some small matters with one of the European powers which was said to be wishful to turn Cuba into an American Crete, never a word is spoken by the same London papers against "German plans" about the Philippines or of want of German friendliness toward the United States! That game is now played out.

There was one concert, and one only, suggested or organized when war between American Banh was about to be declared. That was the British Ambassador who introduced this body to President McKinley! England took part in the proceedings, whatever they amounted to. If this action of the representatives of the European powers was unfriendly to America, England participated in ft. If, on the other hand, the visit of the Ambassadors to the White House was prompted by a desire to prevent war by promoting some pacific means of settlement, England shares with the other powers concerned whatever credit may be due to collective efforts in the cause of peace.

If this somewhat stale London chestnut about two members of a Ministry of seventeen in London, aided by an Ambassador residing in Washington, having saved the United States from attack by Ruesia, Germany and France, is to pass into the records of the Hispano-American conflict, please oblige an old reader of The Sun by allowing him to register a protest in the interests of truth against so glaring-ly dishonest a fiction. Yours truly, London, Sept. 13, 1898. MICHAEL DAVITT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The open letter, containing an attack upon one of the devil's masterpieces, the "Evolution The ory," which appears over the signature of "A Constant Reader" in THE SUN of to-day, I have read with the greatest satisfaction. The outspoken denunciation of this and other similar paganistic doctrines should increase unti-

spoken denunciation of this and other similar paganistic doctrines should increase until every one who dares to deny the fundamental truths of the Bible, and is willing to believe that he has the right to claim descent from a magnificent orang-outang, or (if he prefers) that he is the product of the development of a choice collection of maggots, as our friends the Chinese fondly think, until every one who thus flies in the face of divine revelation. I say, shall be properly labelled and catalogued as an infidel.

How many of those who are proud of the land of their birth or adoption, who appreciate that the blessings which they enjoy, but which are denied to the citizens of other countries, are theirs because this is a country the foundation stones of whose institutions are the principles of justice and equity, which shine out from every page of divine revelation and which have their origin in the One who said of Himself, "Before the world was, I am "—how many of these, I say, in an attempt to get a name for themselves would, if they could, tear down the "firm foundation provided for the saints of the Lord," which is the bulwark of this nation?

NEW YORE, Sept. 20.

A STUDENT.

A Card from the Southampton Red Cross

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An article in THE SUN of Sept. 20, without specifying the locality, would lead one to infer that Southampton was intended, as it was there that such a fête as was described for the benefit of the Red Cross Cot Equipment Auxiliary was given, and at which the amount specified, \$4.000, was realized. I would beg leave to state that there never was any uncertainty as to the disposition of the proceeds, \$2.000 having been immediately handed over to the general fund of the Red Cross Society and \$2.000 to the Cot Equipment Auxiliary.

I would further add that the Red Cross Society is still sending out numerous cots, and the Supply Committee have notified this auxiliary that the demand will still be great during the coming winter for Cuba and Porto Rico. Over 2.500 cots have already been put in service in the various hospitals and camps.

Treasurer Southampton Branch Red Cross Cot Equipment Auxiliary.

BOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 22. was given, and at which the amount specified

are revolving all over Nebraska.

Nebraska Happy in Hogs. From the Chicago Tribune.

OF THE TRAIN IN NEBRASEA, Aug. 10.—To see the standing crops of corn, wheat, and hay in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Colorado seems like a dream. I have passed through all these States, which are the granaries of the nation, within thirty-six hours. In twenty years I have not seen such crops—such indications of prosperity. Rains have been copious from the Ohio to the Rocky Mountains. Even about Greeley, in Colorado, irrigation has not been resorted to. Colorado wheat, corn, and fruits are looking magnificent. The wheat is generally harvested in Colorado, Kansas, and Texas, but reapers, looking like wabbling windmills,

"Crops good?" I shouted to an old farmer who had just started four reapers in a fifty-acre wheat field away out at Oxford, west of Kearney "Good!" he said. "Good? I should smile!" and then his eyes, nose, and mouth collapsed into a remember-the-Maine grin. Then, as the train started, he acreamed: "And we've got the hogs to eat the

Last year Nebraska had few hogs, and millions of bushels of old corn fill great bins around the railroad stations. ELI PERKINS.

Last Knight of the Golden Circle.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Sept. 20.—Stephen A. Horsey, who died last night at the Martin County Almahouse, was the last survivor of the band of leaders of the Enights of the Golden Circle, a secret organization that flourished for a time in southern Indiana during the civil war, and who were arrested on a charge of tresson, tried by court-martial at Indianapolis and

From the Cincinnati Enquirer,

rallty two years ago, and only 47,000 plu- THE ALLEGED ANTI-AMERICAN CON- ZEMPOLIUT OF DESCONDENCE THE WAR. The Likeness Between the Democratic Position in 1888 and 1884.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! The likeness in spirit between the platform adopted by the State Democratic Convention of Con-necticut, last Wednesday, and the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention, Aug. 29, 1864, is very striking. I refer particularly to the references of each to the war in which the country was or is engaged at the time of their adoption. Each of them started out with professions of devotion to the cause for which the country went to war, but after such a preamble each proceeded to denounce the Government for its management of the war, and to express sympathy for the soldiers and sailors as the victims of outrages of which the Administration was guilty.

It seems to me that it will be interesting to put together these two precious declarations, both uttered during a time of war.

When the National Democratic Convention net in 1964 the armies of the Union were still in the field, fighting almost daily. The State Democratic Convention of Connecticut, last Vednesday, occurred after we had but virin our history. The expressions of the one were intended to discourage and demoralize our troops in the field, and of the other to put obstacles in the way of our obtaining in the peace negotiations at Paris the rightful primes of an extraordinarily successful war.

Here is the declaration of the national Demo-cratic platform of 1864 as to the war, and the reneration which has grown up since will doubtless read to with amazement:

Resolved, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restere the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a military necessity of a war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution steplf has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cossisten of hostilsties, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the federal Union of all

the States. Resolved That the shameful Stangard of the Adninistration to its duty in respect to our fellow citisens who now are, and long have been, prisoners of war, in a suffering condition, deserves the severesi reprobation on the score alike of public policy and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartly and cornectly extended to the soldiers of our army and the sallors of our navy who are and have been in the field or on the sea under the

At the time when this platform calling the war a "failure" was adopted the Southern approaching triumph of the Union had already every nerve to accomplish that result, in which the prosperity of the whole Union was concerned. On the very day of the nomination of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President on that treacherous platform which demanded practically the surrender of the whole Union cause, Aug. 31, 1884, the Atlanta campaign was begun; the day after Gen. Hood evacuated Atlanta, and the ceeded a series of Union victories in the East, The election occurred on the 8th of November 1864; on the 14th of November Gen. Sherman began his march to the sea, severing the Cor federacy; on the 21st of December he occupied or only a little more than seven months afte the Democratic Convention had declared the war a "failure," came the surrender of Gen Lee, and the conclusion of the war in a complete Union triumph.

The resolutions of the platform of the Connecticut Democrats adopted last Wednesday are these, so far as they relate to the present war: We call attention to the fact that, while a success ful war in the cause of a common humanity has brought new honor to the American people and

fresh glory to their flag, the manage various war departments has chilled our exultation and brought home to us a sense of shame. The American sailor and soldier have done their full duty, but the Administration of President Mo-Kinley has been utterly incompetent to discharge the obligation which the management of the war imposed. Incompetency and venality in places of

high trust have brought diagrace upon the Adminis tration and aroused the ire of an indignant people." Obviously this platform could not call a victorious war a "failure." as did the Democrata the civil war in 1864, but the Connecticut Democrats denounced the management of the no less unreservedly. In 1898 as in 1864 then expressed deep sympathy for the soldiers and sailors. As we used to say of the Demogratic party during the civil contest, it is "in favor of

the war but against its prosecution Now, Mr. Editor, can a party like that have any standing with reasonable and patriotic Americans? Will it be tolerated by the manliness of the atout old State of Connecticut The situation of the Democratic party now is closely akin to that in 1864. Then patriotism the instinct of manliness of great multitudes of Democrats, had revolted against its spirit of treachery. Now the same sentiment drives away from it all Democrats proud of their

country and its achievements. The Democratic platform of 1864 kept out the Democratic party from national power for twenty years thereafter. Nor can I doubt that such sentiments as those enunciated by th Connecticut Democrats in 1898 will relegate it to the place of a futile and contemptible position during the first twenty years of the

next century. To attempt to get the support of the American people by denouncing the most successful war of their history, what nonsense! Yet that seems to be the part which the Democratic party is going to undertake to play this au-

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

THE WAR.

From Edward Everett Hale's Address to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. "We are now at the end of one of the greatest wars of the world. In 100 days we have set forward the

civilization of the world 100 years." THE NATIONAL POLICY.

Senator Lindsay of Kentucky on Our Development in the East. From the Cincinnati Enquirer

"When, in the exercise of superior power, we con cluded to absorb the Hawaiian Islands, through the unauthorized joint resolution of the two houses of Congress, we announced to the world our intention to become an active factor in the settlement of the trade relations of the Pacific countries, and we are emphasizing that announcement when we declare our intention to establish and maintain a trading post or naval station in the Philippines. It seem now to be agreed, also, that in furtherance of our new policy we are to construct and own the Nicaragua Canal, and all political parties are committed to that proposition. Such being the case, I do not see why we should inaugurate the change of our foreign policy by half-way or half-hearted measures We can only justify our departure from the teachings of Washington and the early American states men by making the departure a complete success.

"We may honorably keep all we have won by our

arms in the Pacific Ocean, as well as in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and we should pro-vide against entanglements certain to grow out of the divided control of the Philippine Islands by making our authority in those islands both para-mount and exclusive, or else we should surrender them back to Spalu with the agreement upon her part that they are not to be ceded to any other commercial power, in whole or in part. To keep the Philippines will not be to impose a hardship upon the Spanish Government. The world knows, and all educated Spaniards know, that Spanish supremacy can never be reestablished in those countries.

COL GREEN AND THE STR. Gen. Butt Assumes on Attitude That Sur-

Col. Greens's stock took a decided advance resterday, owing to the report that Gen. Butt had made a decision that favored him for Colonel of the Ninth when it shall have been mustered out and gone back into the National Guard. Gen. Butt had a talk the other evening with Major George T. Lorigan and Capt, William F. Morris, both of whom resigned at Camp Thomas on account of differences with Col. Greene. During the conversation the question of Col. Greene's continuing as com-mandant after the muster-out came up. The Greens could lay claim to having been Colonel of the Ninth while it was in the Nationa

"Why," said Major Lorigan, "he hasn's the shadow of a claim. The election at Peekskill was not an election in the military meaning of "Hold, gentlemen," broke in Gen, Butta. 'If you have anything to say about the elec-

tion of Col. Greene at Peckskill you will have

"If you have anything to say about the election of Col. Greene at Peekskill you will have to put it in writing. It must be a formal pretest. The question may be brought before me for adjudication and I must not receive any ex-parte testimony."

Major Lorigan was surprised at the General's declaration, but he attempted to go further in his explanation.

"But, General," he said, "nobody"—

"I don't want to hear any more," said Gen. But, bringing his cane down sharply upon & table. I will hear all you have to say when it takes the form which military regulations require. I hope that when I shall have passed upon this question it will be settled definitely and with justice to all."

The Major and Captain said no more, but did a great deal of hard thinking. In this they have been imitated by the other members of the anti-Greene faction, one of the most prominent of whom said hast night:

"This decision by Gen. Butt puts the entire question in an entirely different light. We never thought that Col. Greene had the least claim to be called a National Guard Colonel, and we had no idea that we would be put in the position of getting him out. We had thought that be of lighting and the odds are against us, for in military law, as in civil law, possession is nine points in the case. The statement by Gen. But that he will listen only to a formal protest implies very clearly that he thinks that we have something to protest against. We never thought we have always believed and as we thought the brigade commander believed, then we have nothing to protest against. We never thought we had, and we are naturally a trifle confused by the change in the situation. If Col. Greene has no claim to the Colonelc, as we have always believed and as we thought the brigade commander believed, then we have nothing to protest against, but now that Gen. But that taken the stand he has all we can do is to cast around for the best way to keep the regiment from falling into the decision of Gen. Butt is said to be the decision of the most important r guardamen in the Ninth think the Colone I a.

One of the most important results of the decision of Gen. But is said to be the defection of Capt. B. S. O'Connor of Company A. One of the largest companies in the Ninth. Capt. O'Connor had been counted on to side with the anti-Greene men, but it was given out yesterday at the armory that he had decided to stick by the Colonel.

M'CULLAGH'S ELECTION BULES.

His Deputies to Carry Revolver and Club.

Superintendent of Elections McCullagh has made public the rules which he has drawn up for the guidance of his deputies in the approaching State election. They provide for a systematic division of the men into squads, each squad to be in charge of a Captain, who is directly responsible to the Superintendent, shown when required, and they are warned against the use of intoxicating liquors or the frequenting of places where liquors are sold, except in the prosecution of their duties, under penalty of dismissal. Rule 6 declares that "each deputy must pro-

vide himself with a self-acting revolver and must carry the same loaded while on duty. must carry the same loaded while on duty.

Each deputy will be provided with a small pocket dub. The revolver and dub must be carried in the pocket and must never be drawn or used except in self-defence.

The deputies are vested by law with all the powers of a Sheriff as conservators of the peace and have the right to arrest any person violating or attempting to violate the Election law or the Penal Code relating to crimes against the franchise. A deputy is authorized to investigate all questions relating to registration of voters and may for that purpose visit and inspect any house, dwelling, building, innicoding house or hotel within the metropolitan district. In case admittance is refused to any such building, a deputy is empowered to break down an outer or inner door or window for the purpose of entering. In making an arrest, a deputy can call upon any public officer or citizen present to assist him, and, in case of refusal, may arrest the officer or person who refuses his aid.

In appealing of the pistol rule vesterday

present to assist him, and, in case of remail, may arrest the officer or person who refuses his aid.

In speaking of the pistol rule yesterday Superintendent McCullagh said:

"You can say that this talk about pistols being carried for purposes of intimidation is all nonsense. The weapons are provided simply for self-defence in case of need. The rule states explicitly that the revolvers or clubs are never to be taken from the men's pockets unless it becomes absolutely necessary. There is no intention of creating a force gang among the deputies. That is not why they were created. But I shall see to it that they are protected, and that is why they are armed.

"There has also been a great outery about deputies entering houses and making arrests. The public apparently does not know that any citizen may go into a house under certain circumstances and make an arrest. We shall always call on the police to make arrests when necessary, and, in case of refusal, the deputy will make the arrest himself, and the prisoner will be taken before the nearest Magistrate in the usual way. The public is not going to be annoyed by the deputies. They will do their work thoroughly, but in a lawful manner. I think we can depend on the police to aid us. It is very seldom that a patrolman refuses to dehis full duty as he understands it, provided he has received proper instructions from those at the head." has received proper instructions fr the head."

The examination of deputies continues at Superiptendent McCullagh's office, 585 Broad-way. It is expected that the full quota will be procured to-day.

CANNON RUSH AT PRINCETON. Time-Honored Contest Won by Freshman

Class After a Fierce Struggle. PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 23.-The annual cannon rush between the freshman and sophomore classes, a custom which has been honored from year to year since away back in the fiftie was held to-night in the quadrangle back of Nassau Hall. The freshmen greatly outnum

Was noid to higher in the quartangle back of Nassau Hall. The freshmen greatly outnumbered the sophomores and won the rush after a terrific struggle.

"1801" got together early in the evening and clustered around the cannon twenty deep, with looked arms, to await the onslaught of the freshmen. The juniors collected the freshmen from the dormitories and formed them in a compact mass in front of Blair Hall, and when all was ready started them on the run toward the cannon. The boys came together with a crash that could be heard blocks away, and for the next ten minutes pandemonium reigned. The "sophs" had a reserve section lying in wait behind the library, and the late strival of this force cost them the rush. The moments gained in the first rush sent the first line of the freshman band straight up to the cannon, and there they stuck despite the efforts of the sophomores to dislodge them. Fists fiew merrily on the outskirts, but beyond a few black eyes and bloody noses no one was injured. The freshmen were jubilant over the outcome of the rush.

TO COLLECT UNPAID TAXES.

Comptroller Coler Gives Notice That He Is About to Sell Beal Estate in Arrears. Comptroller Coler is making preparation to ollect more than \$5,000,000 which is due the city for assessments levied on property in the

boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. Yesterday he issued the following notice: Taxpayers are respectfully notified that the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears is now preparing for a sale of such real estate in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx as may be in arrears for assessments for local improvements. This sale will take place in the near future, and taxpayers are therefore urgently requested in their own interests to examine carefully their tax bills of 1898 to ascertain whether assessments have been levied against their property. If such assessments have been levied nearly their tax bill should contain the following note in the arrears column; 'Arrears,' Bills for assessments may be obtained at the office of the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, room 35, Stewart building, 280 Broadway."

Chance Abroad for American Cosl. WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.-Labor troubles in England, resulting in a reduced production of coal and increased prices, may open the way for the introduction of the American article into Europe. The price of soal at La Rochelle, France, writes Consul Jackson, has risen enormously, ranging from \$8.58 to \$8.58 at to anothere is an increasing anxiety on the part of the public men concerning the supply for the coming winter. He is informed that american soal would be acceptable at La Rochelle.